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My dear friend, this would be fatal! science is like love, if there are too many disputes, it expires in a war of words; but if it never excites any discussion, it will be extinguished in apathy.

WERNER.

To the Editor.



FOR THE NORTH-AMERICAN JOURNAL.

In the last number of the North-American Review, there is a letter from two Clergymen, directors of a theological seminary in New-York, which struck me with astonishment. I do not pretend to interfere with the policy of the Institutions of that State; if they choose to appropriate funds for the support of a school conducted in such a manner, however contrary it may be to the spirit of our civil and political constitutions; the patrons of it may still persevere. But, I have noted the occurrence for the purpose of congratulating the state of Massachusetts, that through the wisdom of their legislature they are not disgraced by a school, where such despotism can be exercised. The Andover Institution, attempted unsuccessfully, to obtain the same privilege, which was wisely refused. I am told that the very same doctrine, which drew down such an unrelenting decree on the unfortunate individual, would at Andover, have been favourably received. The College of the Sorbonne, of the Jesuits, or of the Holy Office, could not have exercised a more summary vengeance, or one dictated in a spirit of greater arrogance. Is it then compatible with our ideas of liberty, or the rights of conscience, that a power thus to punish a mere matter of opinion, unconnected with any violation of morality, should receive support and protection?

Allow me to copy for the use of these mild theologians, the following passage from a certain poet called Shakespeare, it is taken from one of his profane plays, entitled, *Measure for Measure*.

———Oh it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous,
To use it like a giant——
Could great men thunder,
As Jove himself does, Jove would ne'er be quiet,
For every pelting, petty officer
Would use his heaven for thunder; nothing but thunder.
Merciful heaven!

Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt,
Split'st the unwedgeable and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle : O, but man ! proud man,
(Drest in a little brief authority ;
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glossy essence) like an angry ape ;
Plays such fantastick tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep.—

AN ENEMY TO PERSECUTION.

To the Editor.



Letters from Europe mention, that it is supposed to be the intention of Lord Byron, who has left England for the East, to join *Lady Hester Stanhope*, in Arabia. As the remarkable adventures of this distinguished lady may not be known to many of our readers, we copy the following account of them from a late French paper.

Lady Hester Stanhope, who belongs to one of the first families in England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepid travellers of the present age. This lady, the niece, the friend, and intimate companion of the great *Pitt*, who was not less attached to him by conformity of mind than by the ties of blood. She enjoys a pension from her country. *Pitt*, who, as is known, died without fortune, left to his neices, poor like himself, a few lines, in which he recommended them to the generosity of the people of England. After the death of her uncle, Lady Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first repaired to Malta, and from thence proceeded to Constantinople. Wishing afterwards to make a pilgrimage to Palestine, she sailed for the Holy Land, but had the misfortune to be shipwrecked off the isle of Rhodes. Cast on a barren rock, she seemed to be destined to perish of hunger ; but an English ship, which appeared on the following day, took her on board and conveyed her to Syria. There she travelled in all directions, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, who has just been tried for the part he took in the escape of Lavalette. She spent several years wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hieropolis, and exploring the vallies of Mount Lebanon. Living for whole months on rice and water, and accustomed to the frugality of oriental habits, from being feeble and debilitated, she became a strong and vigorous Amazon. According to letters which she has addressed to her family in England, she is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin